

of specimens from Charlotte Waters has drawn my attention to the animal, and I find such differences between the Central-Australian form and the type from New South Wales that I have no hesitation in distinguishing them specifically. The specimen chosen as the type is one of those referred to by Prof. Spencer, in whose honour I have much pleasure in naming the species.

XLIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Cyprinid Fishes from Yunnan Fu, collected by Mr. John Graham.* By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

*Cyprinus micristius.*

Pharyngeal teeth molar-like, 3.1.1—1.1.3. Depth of body about 3 in the length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{3}{4}$ . Snout as long or nearly as long as eye, the diameter of which is  $3\frac{1}{3}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head and equal or nearly equal to the inter-orbital width. Jaws nearly equal anteriorly; maxillary extending to below the nostrils; two barbels on each side, the anterior shorter than the posterior, which is equal in length to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the diameter of eye. Scales 37—38  $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{7}$ , 4 between lateral line and root of ventral. Dorsal IV 11, its origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or slightly nearer the latter; last simple ray a serrated spine; first branched ray the longest,  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head. Anal III 5, with a serrated spine exactly similar to that of the dorsal. Pectoral extending almost to the root of the ventral; ventrals with 9 to 11 rays, inserted below or slightly in advance of the origin of dorsal, extending to the vent. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle  $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as deep. Olivaceous above, silvery below; each scale with a dark vertically expanded spot at its base; dorsal, base of caudal, and anterior part of anal with numerous blackish dots.

Three specimens, 90 to 120 mm. in total length.

This fish differs considerably from the carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, in the smaller number of rays in the dorsal fin, but they are strikingly similar in all other characters. The general appearance of the head, the shape and extent of the suborbital and opercular bones, the size and structure of the scales, the shape and size of the fins other than the dorsal, are almost exactly as in *Cyprinus carpio*, whilst the pharyngeal dentition differs in no respect from that of the carp.

*Nemachilus Grahami.*

Depth of body  $5\frac{1}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ . Snout as long as or longer than postorbital part of head, nearly twice as long as eye, the diameter of which is  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{2}{3}$  in the length of head and equal to the interorbital width. Breadth of head  $1\frac{3}{4}-1\frac{3}{4}$  in its length and a little less than its depth. Cleft of mouth extending nearly or quite to below the nostrils; lips smooth, the lower interrupted medianly; barbels six; outer rostral barbel extending to anterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  of maxillary barbel, which is twice as long as the eye. Scales entirely wanting. Dorsal III 9, its origin a little nearer to the tip of snout than to the base of caudal; free edge of the fin slightly concave. Anal III 6. Pectoral extending  $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{4}$  of the distance from its base to the base of ventrals. Ventrals 8-rayed, extending to the vent. Caudal slightly emarginate. Caudal peduncle  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of head and  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  as long as deep. 5 or 6 broad transverse dark bars on the back which give rise to irregular dark marbling on the sides of the body; dorsal and caudal with from one to three series of dark spots on the fin-rays; lower fins pale.

Two specimens, 70 and 82 mm. in total length.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Genera Avium.* Parts 1-5.

V. Verteneuil and L. Desmet: Brussels, 1905.

To the working ornithologist and Curators of Museums this latest contribution to systematic ornithological literature should prove a most valuable help. Mr. P. Wytzman has undertaken the arduous task of Editor, and has called to his aid most of those who are regarded as the leaders in the ornithological world of to-day, as, for example, Dr. P. L. Selater, Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, Dr. Ernst Hartert, and Count Salvadori.

Very properly, Part 1 deals with the Eurykémidæ and has been written by Dr. Hartert. The author, in a short Introduction, after commenting on the earlier views as to the position of these birds in the system, passes on to remark that later research has shown them to be truly Passerine types; and here, without further comment, he leaves this aspect of the subject. More, perhaps, at the time this part was written could scarcely have been said, but it has just been, we think, conclusively shown that the nearest allies of the Eurykémidæ are the Cotingidæ.